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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 210 Nassau street. All information and documents for publication are instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Nomenclature.

"Are you a Democrat?" said an honest farmer of Dutch descent to the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN at Tivoli. "I call myself that," promptly replied the able candidate, with an upward gesture of his right hand in the direction of his left shoulder.

And just so he would call fifty-three cents a dollar.

Bryan's Latest Speech—Still Dodging.

Candidate BRYAN, in his speech at Tivoli on Saturday, failed to answer the one question of vital importance to the workingmen of the country involved in the present political campaign. He insisted, as he has before insisted, that the gold standard has depressed the prices of agricultural products, and that the adoption of free and unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 will raise them; but how people now receiving wages and salaries in gold will be benefited by receiving wages and salaries in silver, that will buy only half as much of the necessities of life as gold buys, he leaves to the imagination. He says, indeed, that the silver dollar will be easier to get than the gold dollar, but that is only his say so, and amounts to nothing. He is also careful not to promise that workingmen will get more dollars in silver than they now get of gold dollars.

Mr. BRYAN, in the same speech, declaimed vigorously against the enormity of selling Government bonds to maintain the gold standard, but at the same time he refrained from explaining that more than half the bonds thus sold within the last three years have been sold to make up a deficiency in the revenue, and thus to pay the Government's current expenses, including pensions. He also declaimed against the profits made by the syndicates who purchased these bonds, as if that had any bearing upon the subject. His principal objection to the gold standard, however, was that it has raised the value of investments bringing in a fixed return of money. He did not see that in so doing he assailed not merely the holders of bonds and other money obligations, but every man and woman in the country who has labor or services to sell.

The census of 1890 gives statistics of the occupations of the population of the United States over 10 years of age, and among them are the following:

Agricultural laborers.....	8,004,051
Laborers, not specified.....	1,918,873
Servants.....	1,436,051
Teachers.....	84,297
Clergymen.....	86,303
Clerks and copyists.....	657,808
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	189,874
Telegraph and telephone employees.....	64,297
Boatmen and sailmakers.....	204,394
Engineers and firemen.....	819,328
Steam railroad employees.....	858,700
Direct railway employees.....	37,436
Telegraph and telephone employees.....	64,297
Miners.....	446,592
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	5,091,908
Various.....	600,000

Total.....14,838,150

In order to be within the mark, we have omitted from this list a million or more persons whom the census does not distinctly return as laborers. Nevertheless, we find that at least 14,800,000 inhabitants of the United States are living upon incomes which are as much fixed as the interest of money or the rents of real estate. If the gold dollar benefits the receivers of interest and rents, it also benefits the 14,800,000 receivers of wages and salaries, and if the silver dollar will hurt the one it will also hurt the other. Besides this, many millions of the 14,800,000 who earn their incomes by their labor have also little investments in savings bank deposits, and in money securities, and are holders of life insurance policies, all of which Mr. BRYAN declares are worth too much under the gold standard, and will be reduced in value by free silver.

On the other hand, the farmers and planters, who are to be benefited by the rise in the prices of their products by the cheap silver dollar, number, according to the same census of 1890, only 5,281,557, all told, including overseers. It comes, thus, that 14,800,000 of people are to be made to pay double for their food and their clothing in order that 5,281,557 may profit at their expense. And, of these same 5,281,557 farmers and planters, only those who are in debt, numbering less than 1,000,000, will, ultimately, gain anything whatever. The rest of them will, indeed, get twice as much for what they produce, but they will also pay twice as much for what they consume, and thus they will be no better off than they are now.

The struggle for free silver is plainly, therefore, one of a comparatively small class against the masses, and the masses are not going to allow the class to win.

The British Battle Ships and Ours.

The untiring energy of Great Britain in increasing her navy has just been shown by orders given for the construction of five new battle ships, to be known as the Canopus class. Two are to be built by private contractors, the Thames Iron Works of London and the Lairds of Birkenhead, while the other three go to the royal dockyards of Chatham, Devonport, and Portsmouth.

Compared with the majestic class, of which nine are built or building, we find the new ships of exactly the same length, 890 feet, of nearly the same beam, 74 feet against 75, but of a notably reduced draught, or 20 feet against 27½ feet, which makes them available for a greater number of ports, home and foreign. The net result is a reduction in displacement of nearly 2,000 tons, the Canopus type having 12,950 against 14,900 for the majestic class.

But as the new ships are structurally similar to their predecessors, and their reductions in breadth and draught are moderate, we know there must be other savings of weight, and the most prominent is found to be a reduction in the Harvey side armor from nine inches in the majestic class to six in the Canopus. Such a decrease in protection is hardly one that our naval authorities would follow, and, indeed, a leading difference between these new vessels and our own latest battle ships of about 11,500 tons displacement, for which the hide are

soon to be opened, is seen to be the far greater maximum thickness of the water-line belt on our ships.

In battery power the new Canopus quintet will closely follow the majestic class. That is, they will carry four very long 18-inch guns, mounted on barbette, twelve rapid-fire 6-inch guns, and about 80 smaller pieces. Our three newest battle ships, and, for that matter, all our other first-class battleships, will surpass them in weight of battery. The Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, on 18-inch displacement, carry each four 18-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch guns, with 80 smaller pieces; the Iowa, on 11,410 tons, four 18-inch, eight 8-inch, six 4-inch, and 23 smaller pieces; the Kearsarge and Kentucky, on 11,695 tons, each four 18-inch, four 8-inch, fourteen rapid-fire 6-inch, and 81 smaller pieces; the three newest battle ships, on probably about 11,500 tons, four 18-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch, and 25 smaller guns.

Our system, in short, gives thicker side armor and a heavier armament than the five newest British battle ships of the Canopus class will have, although the latter requires the greater displacement. On the other hand, modern British battle ships are strong in the feature of speed; and the five new vessels are to reach 18½ knots, thus exceeding the majestic class. Our Oregon made 18.4 knots as the average of four hours, and it is hoped that the Iowa will surpass 17 knots, while the three new battle ships are guaranteed to make 18. The very great differences in speed trial requirements between British ships and ours, and especially our reckoning by a long-measured course and not by the patent log, must be remembered; still, a great merit in speed may be ascribed to the Canopus class, and certainly such speed ought to result from their 18,000 horse power, which exceeds anything in our battle ships. These vessels will also have the Belleville water-tube boilers, which have been used on recent British cruisers, but never till now on their battle ships, while a variation is added to them in supplementary small boilers, "to serve as feed heaters."

The British have been breaking records lately in the rapidity of battle ship construction, so that it is not surprising to learn that the completion of these five vessels is looked for by the autumn of 1898, or a year in advance of the completion of our three, for which the contracts will probably be awarded in a few weeks.

"The Tolling Masses."

This is a favorite expression of Mr. W. J. BRYAN and his friends. Apparently they believe that there is a set of people in the United States which indulges in some kind of toll with much uselessness as to be willing to take pay for it in bad money. In the Bryanese dialect, "the tolling masses" are the persons who are satisfied to toll for bad money.

Who are they? They must be a queer crowd. Nearly everybody in the United States has to work. It remained for Mr. BRYAN to find the persons who want to work for fifty-three cents on a dollar.

About everybody in the country who is not a Populist or Popocratic orator has to work. "The tolling masses" are simply the American people who work; that is to say, ninety-nine per cent. of the American people, Populist orators and Popocratic orators not included.

These folks have been in the habit of working, and they cannot afford to give it up; but they have not been in the habit of taking a bad dollar for a good day's work. They are not likely to acquire that habit. Mr. BRYAN and his friends are impatient when they represent "the tolling masses" as "a class" apart from the rest of Americans, and capable of being made prosperous by conditions which separate them from the rest of the community. They cannot be so separated. They are the community. They work, and they expect to get honest wages for honest work. Mr. BRYAN wants to deprive them of their honest wages.

Mr. BRYAN is an advocate of "the tolling masses" is amusing. Personally he never did a good day's work in his life. His work, if he ever worked, has been that of a ninth-class lawyer. He is not a good lawyer. He has done mighty little work as a lawyer. He has preferred to roam about the country as a speaker for "the tolling masses," to which he does not belong.

Mr. BRYAN is not an honest workman. He is not a workingman at all. He is only a talker.

Will the Dublin Convention Prove a Failure?

It is to be feared that the Irish Race Convention, to be held in Dublin in the first week of September, and to be composed of delegates not only from the United Kingdom, but also from the British colonies and the United States, will not succeed in attaining its ostensible purpose, which is the reunion and consolidation of the Irish Nationalist party in Parliament. The estimable Irish-Americans and Irish-Canadians who have crossed the Atlantic to take part in the meeting are impelled by the conviction that such a reunion is indispensable if the home rule movement is not to be abandoned. But they will discover, when they arrive in Dublin, that the three Irish factions seem as far from fusion as ever. The Healyites and Parnellites, who together constitute nearly half of the Nationalist members of the House of Commons, refuse to participate in the convention, and denounce it as a trick of the Dillonites, devised in the hope of securing money from America and Australia wherewith to oust their rivals from the seats. At present the Healyites and Parnellites control the Nationalist organizations in the constituencies which they represent, and it is alleged to be the aim of the Dillonites to establish counter organizations with funds collected by means of the convention.

Instead, therefore, of witnessing a love feast, the visiting Americans will find themselves invited to take sides in a quarrel, which is the very thing they desire to avoid. That is just what will happen, however, if they make the mistake of assuming that any one of the three factions is entirely in the right, and if they agree to contribute a dollar to promote intestine squabbles over Irish seats. It ought to be possible, however, if the Dillonites are as patriotic and self-effacing as they profess to be, for the Irish-Americans and Irish-Canadians to arrange a plan for collective action which all of the three factions could accept. For instance, let each of the factions at the beginning of every session of Parliament elect a leader, and let those leaders form an executive committee of three; the course of the whole Irish party to be determined by the decision of a majority of this triumvirate. It may be said that the three groups would choose, respectively, Mr. JOHN DILLON, Mr. T. M. HEALY, and Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, and that experience has shown that these men cannot get on together. They got on

together well enough when Mr. PARNELL was their chief; and which one of them will venture to avow that he will not subordinate himself as completely to the interests of Ireland as he did to an individual dictator? Or, if these men since Mr. PARNELL'S death have learned to care more for their personal aspirations and enmities than about the welfare of their country, let them all three be deposed, and let the groups choose other leaders for the common good. Mr. DILLON has declared a willingness to retire, should his retirement be the price of Nationalist consolidation; Mr. HEALY disclaims any craving for leadership, and says that Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND is equally patriotic and self-effacing.

Why should not the visiting Irish-Americans take the factional leaders at their word; advise the retirement of all three, and the substitution of an executive committee in which each of the factions should have a new representative? Such a committee would speak and act for the whole Irish Nationalist party, and it would deserve the vigorous support of the sons of Ireland throughout the world.

The World's Centenaries.

It is probable that the even tempered, good natured disposition of JOHN McKENZIE, who died at the age of 103 years in Jersey City last week, contributed largely to his exceptional longevity. It was said of him that he was the best natured man in the whole county of Tyrone before he came to this country; and his neighbors in Jersey City say that he never quarreled, and if anybody tried to quarrel with him, he closed the dispute with a joke.

A German statistician who has been studying the census returns of European nations, has gathered some interesting information about the centenarians of the Old World. According to a brief summary published in the Medical Review, he draws the conclusion that high civilization does not favor the greatest length of life. From his point of view as a German he has found partial corroboration in his deduction in the fact that the German empire, with 55,000,000 population, has only 78 persons who are more than 100 years old, while France, with fewer than 40,000,000, has 219 persons who have passed their hundredth birthday. It appears, also, that in England there are 140 such persons; in Ireland, 578; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 5; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 10; and Norway, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, 230. Spain, with about 18,000,000 population, has 410 centenarians, and Switzerland not one.

The most interesting statistics are from the census of that troublesome and turbulent region known as the Balkan Peninsula. As this German student finds them, Serbia has 675 persons who are more than 100 years old, Roumania 1,084, and Bulgaria 8,833. Bulgaria apparently holds the world's record for centenarians. Its population is less than 4,000,000, and these statistics give it a centenarian for every thousand inhabitants. The Bulgarians are a hardy, active people, engaged chiefly in farming. In 1899 three hundred and fifty centenarians died in Bulgaria and in Serbia. In 1890 there were 900 persons whose ages ranged from 100 to 115 years, 123 whose ages were between 115 and 125, and 18 between 125 and 185. Three who died in that year were between 185 and 140.

The German statistician discredits the story about a Russian who is now living at the alleged age of 180 years. He believes that the oldest man in the world to-day is BUZZO CORRA, a negro born in Africa, and now living in Rio Janeiro, who is 150. A retired Moscow banker named Korymkin probably comes second, with an authenticated record of 140 years. The statistician refers to one woman living who is 180 years old, but he does not give her name.

In our own country there is no satisfactory record of centenarians, but reports from various places that a citizen had celebrated his hundredth birthday are comparatively numerous. Birth records were sometimes inscribed in the family Bible a century ago, but more frequently they were not inscribed at all. THE SUN has reported a dozen or more celebrations of hundredth birthdays during the past year, and concerning nearly every one of these centenarians it was said that he or she had been noted for good nature and a sense of humor. We may add that New Jersey has had more than her proportionate share of centenarians, and that it would not be wise to accept the German statistician's conclusion as a satisfactory explanation of this fact. We prefer to believe that life in New Jersey is, in the main, happy, and that there are within its borders many men who, like JOHN McKENZIE, close a dispute with a joke and refuse to quarrel.

Moving the Capital to Georgia.

The proceedings of the Common Council of Atlanta, as reported weekly in the newspapers of that enterprising town, do not contain much of general interest. We find, however, in the record of the last regular meeting a resolution which no American citizen can afford to overlook:

"Be it enacted, That the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, and the several members thereof, be and they are hereby respectfully petitioned, to pass an act or joint resolution changing the location of the seat of the general Government from the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the city of Atlanta, Georgia, and to authorize the President of the United States to take the necessary steps for the removal of the Government to the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on or before the first of January next."

This resolution was introduced by Alderman COLVIN. The Acting Mayor, Mr. HINCH, ruled that it was out of order. Mr. COLVIN appealed from this ruling, and the Council overruled the presiding officer. The proposed ordinance was then read, discussed, and referred to a committee.

While it is not likely that Alderman COLVIN'S bold and original demand will be granted all at once, we understand that preparations are already in progress for removing from Washington to Atlanta so much of the Federal Government as consists of the Hon. HOKK SMITH.

Our missionaries at Alexandria have expressed to Secretary OLNEY their fears of a renewal of the outbreak in Asia Minor, and have asked for a war ship. Admiral SELWORTH, who has been notified to hold a vessel in readiness to go to that port, if needed, has, at the last accounts, the Minneapolis at Southampton and the Marlborough at Genoa; and the latter would be ready to sail.

These are not the only troubles that we may have with the Porte. Not only have naturalized citizens of the United States been imprisoned under circumstances calling for Minister Tamm's intervention, but Turkey is said to be preventing members of the families of Armenian who have become American citizens from leaving her domains to join them here. That, of course, is a different matter from the arrest of citizens of ours provided with passports, merely because they have visited their old American homes. No citizen of ours is to be prevented from leaving his country, and the law to cover the cases of wives and children left in the native land, with the same force

case for a request, as a matter of courtesy, that the families may be permitted to come here. While our difficulties with England and Spain have been overshadowed those with Turkey, these last are by no means cleared up, and it is well to have a ship or two in the Mediterranean.

The cruise for which NELSON'S old flagship, the Foudroyant, is now preparing at Woolwich will include New York and other ports. This famous vessel of olden days, with her enormously big hull, her tiers of old smooth-bore guns, and her clouds of canvas, will be worth looking at. When, some time ago, she was sold to a German firm as a museum piece, she was a popular curiosity, and she was bought back, although another and yet more famous ship of NELSON'S had been for sale in Europe.

We have, in the Constitution, a famous old craft of our own, dating back even beyond the Foudroyant, because her centenary is due next year. She is now housed over at Portsmouth, and is likely to last many a year. It might not be well to risk the relic of the victories of HON. BRYAN'S old ship, the Foudroyant, in a cruise, but if she should ever be fitted up, as has been proposed, for the celebration of her hundredth anniversary, it should at least be in a way that would present her somewhat as she was in the days of her active life and her glory.

The triumphal return of the Hon. HOKK SMITH to Atlanta the next of the month should be changed to Hokville. There are eleven other Atlantas in the United States, and there is not a single Hokville.

It happens occasionally that when field exercises and sham campaigns are provided for the instruction of garrisons elsewhere, some of the troops on the march are met by a taste of hurried marching or real fighting, through the raids of Indians or other outlaws.

The hostile band that has been operating on the Arizona border, particularly around Nogales, where it attacked the Mexican Custom house, contained Tagal and other Indians, together with a few Mexicans. The movements of Gen. WHEELER to protect our side of the line, as raiders came very little for boundaries, were prompt, troops being quickly dispatched from Fort Huachuca and Grant.

The great aid to the cooperating efforts of the Mexican authorities in the suppression of the outlaws, is the very sensible agreement, lately revived and renewed, to allow regular troops of either side to cross the line on a "hot trail." The result has been to clear the region of many of these pests, and, on the whole, it is only remarkable that such a degree of good order and of safety to life in that region exists.

The queer notions entertained in Havana regarding our country are illustrated by the serious supposition of one of its newspapers that American influence prevented the Spanish Government from acquiring the war ship Garibaldi, now building at Genoa for Argentina. It is said that the thing which has been in the way is the fact that the United States Government has refused to buy the ship, which reveals a still more extraordinary idea of the way we do things here.

A French Socialist's View of Bryanism. In the Paris *Matin* the Socialist Jules points a picture of us which is hereby recommended to the consideration of deluded Democrats:

We learn from the correspondence of the newspapers that the political and social struggle in the United States is still in the stage of a very extreme battle. It is the struggle between the gold party and the silver party. The gold party is the party of the capitalists, and the silver party is the party of the workers. The gold party is the party of the rich, and the silver party is the party of the poor. The gold party is the party of the future, and the silver party is the party of the past. The gold party is the party of the progress, and the silver party is the party of the stagnation. The gold party is the party of the civilization, and the silver party is the party of the barbarism. The gold party is the party of the science, and the silver party is the party of the superstition. The gold party is the party of the reason, and the silver party is the party of the emotion. The gold party is the party of the truth, and the silver party is the party of the lie. The gold party is the party of the good, and the silver party is the party of the evil. The gold party is the party of the life, and the silver party is the party of the death. The gold party is the party of the light, and the silver party is the party of the darkness. The gold party is the party of the hope, and the silver party is the party of the despair. The gold party is the party of the faith, and the silver party is the party of the unbelief. The gold party is the party of the love, and the silver party is the party of the hate. The gold party is the party of the peace, and the silver party is the party of the war. The gold party is the party of the justice, and the silver party is the party of the injustice. The gold party is the party of the mercy, and the silver party is the party of the cruelty. The gold party is the party of the kindness, and the silver party is the party of the harshness. The gold party is the party of the gentleness, and the silver party is the party of the fierceness. The gold party is the party of the meekness, and the silver party is the party of the stubbornness. The gold party is the party of the mildness, and the silver party is the party of the severity. The gold party is the party of the sweetness, and the silver party is the party of the bitterness. The gold party is the party of the softness, and the silver party is the party of the hardness. The gold party is the party of the pliability, and the silver party is the party of the inflexibility. The gold party is the party of the flexibility, and the silver party is the party of the rigidity. The gold party is the party of the adaptability, and the silver party is the party of the inadaptability. The gold party is the party of the versatility, and the silver party is the party of the inflexibility. The gold party is the party of the omniscience, and the silver party is the party of the ignorance. The gold party is the party of the omnipotence, and the silver party is the party of the impotence. The gold party is the party of the omnibenevolence, and the silver party is the party of the malevolence. The gold party is the party of the omniscience, and the silver party is the party of the ignorance. The gold party is the party of the omnipotence, and the silver party is the party of the impotence. The gold party is the party of the omnibenevolence, and the silver party is the party of the malevolence.

Whether this rather pessimistic forecast will be realized it is difficult to say; but one thing is certain, and that is that social order, and with it political and constitutional order, is profoundly shaken in the United States.

Our American friends assure us that out of the political and economic chaos organized socialism is the only way to salvation. The monetary struggle, which is the struggle between the gold party and the silver party, is the struggle between the capitalists and the workers. The gold party is the party of the capitalists, and the silver party is the party of the workers. The gold party is the party of the rich, and the silver party is the party of the poor. The gold party is the party of the future, and the silver party is the party of the past. The gold party is the party of the progress, and the silver party is the party of the stagnation. The gold party is the party of the civilization, and the silver party is the party of the barbarism. The gold party is the party of the science, and the silver party is the party of the superstition. The gold party is the party of the reason, and the silver party is the party of the emotion. The gold party is the party of the truth, and the silver party is the party of the lie. The gold party is the party of the good, and the silver party is the party of the evil. The gold party is the party of the life, and the silver party is the party of the death. The gold party is the party of the light, and the silver party is the party of the darkness. The gold party is the party of the hope, and the silver party is the party of the despair. The gold party is the party of the faith, and the silver party is the party of the unbelief. The gold party is the party of the love, and the silver party is the party of the hate. The gold party is the party of the peace, and the silver party is the party of the war. The gold party is the party of the justice, and the silver party is the party of the injustice. The gold party is the party of the mercy, and the silver party is the party of the cruelty. The gold party is the party of the kindness, and the silver party is the party of the harshness. The gold party is the party of the gentleness, and the silver party is the party of the fierceness. The gold party is the party of the meekness, and the silver party is the party of the stubbornness. The gold party is the party of the mildness, and the silver party is the party of the severity. The gold party is the party of the sweetness, and the silver party is the party of the bitterness. The gold party is the party of the softness, and the silver party is the party of the hardness. The gold party is the party of the pliability, and the silver party is the party of the inflexibility. The gold party is the party of the flexibility, and the silver party is the party of the rigidity. The gold party is the party of the adaptability, and the silver party is the party of the inadaptability. The gold party is the party of the versatility, and the silver party is the party of the inflexibility. The gold party is the party of the omniscience, and the silver party is the party of the ignorance. The gold party is the party of the omnipotence, and the silver party is the party of the impotence. The gold party is the party of the omnibenevolence, and the silver party is the party of the malevolence. The gold party is the party of the omniscience, and the silver party is the party of the ignorance. The gold party is the party of the omnipotence, and the silver party is the party of the impotence. The gold party is the party of the omnibenevolence, and the silver party is the party of the malevolence.

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